Contingency Planning

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- Previous Process for Resource Sharing/Backfill Not Practical
  - Disadvantage
    - RSFAW – Development Process (30 Days) Not Intended for Contingency Backfill
    - Time from request until hire Unacceptable - 170 Days
  - Advantages
    - No MTF O & M $$ Required
    - Flexibility
- Developed “Contingency RSA” Process
  - Encouraged MTFs to perform “Gap Analysis” involving anticipated/expected contingency impact on staff availability
  - Encouraged MTFs to submit “pre-positioned” contingency RSAs
  - Redefined RSA Process
    - Reduced Processing from 30 days to 5 days
  - Estimated network costs avoided
  - Monitored C-RSA workload
  - SHR increased staffing and “pre-recruitment” efforts

Contingency RSA Implementation

Placed 130 “C-RSA” FTEs in a 90-day period

Implemented 18 “C-RSAs” across 11 MTFs

Decreased Processing Time

From 30 days to 5 days

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Future Requirements

- C-RSAs: Will need to evaluate C-RSAs for currency and consider termination or conversion to local support contract
- Future MCSC:
  - Develop and implement plan designed to ensure MTF levels and services are continuously available as needed for contingency deployments, OOTW, etc.
  - Documented program shall be provided to RDO NLT 6 months following HCD - Updated annually
  - Contractor will participate in MTF-level contingency exercises - 2 times per year
  - Contractor will participate in regionally-coordinated “Table Top” contingency exercises – 2 times per year
  - Contractor will implement contingency program within 48 hours of being notified by Regional Director

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Questions ??